exclusion of regularly admitted physicians was handed down to-day in the Court of Appeals. The decision was in the case of the people against J. Luther Pierson of White Plains.

The trial court found Pierson guilty of neglecting his sixteen-months-old adopted daughter in not calling a physician to treat her for catarrhal pneumonia, which resulted in her death. Pierson was convicted of violating Section 288 of the Penal Code by omitting, without lawful excuse, to perform a duty imposed upon him by law, the furnishing of medical attendance for the child. The girl contracted whooping cough in January, 1901, which developed into pneumonia. She died on Feb. 23 following.

Pierson and his wife belong to the "Christian Catholic Church," of which John Alexander Dowie is the "General Overseer," and a cardinal principle of their faith is the avoidance of drugs.

In accordance with this faith, they failed to provide a physician or medicines for the child. Pierson was found guilty of neglecting the child and sentenced by Judge Smith Lent on May 22 to pay a fine of \$500 or spend a day in jail for every dollar of the fine not paid. The Appellate Division reversed the judgment and the State ap-

The Penal Code makes it a misdemeanor to emit, without lawful excuse, to perform a duty by law imposed to furnish food, clothing, shelter or medical attendance to

The defence argued that the law did not require the use of medicine; that a great body of the people had lost faith in doctors; that medicine was not an exact science: that doctors disagreed among themselves as to methods of treatment; that the State must prove that medical attendance would in this particular case have been bene-

In its opinion, written by Judge Haight, the Court of Appeals says:

We are thus brought to a consideration of what is meant by the term "medical attendge." Does it mean a regularly licensed hysician, or may some other person render nedical attendance." The foundation of dical science was laid by Hippocrates in seece 500 years before the Christian era.

medical science was laid by Hippocrates in dreece 500 years before the Christian era. His discoveries, experiences and observations were further developed and taught in the schools of Alexandria and Salerno, and have come down to us through all the intervening centuries; yet medicine as a science made but little advance in northern Europe for many years thereafter—practically none until the dawn of the eighteenth century.

After the adoption of Christianity by Rome and the conversion of the greater part of Europe, there commenced a growth of legends of miracles connected with the lives of great men who became benefactors of humanity. Some of these have neen canonized by the Church, and are to-day looked upon by a large portion of the Christian world as saints who had miraculous power. The great majority of miracles recorded had reference to the healing of the sick through divine intervention, and so extensively was this belief rooted in the minds of the people that for a thousand years or more it was considered dishonorable to practise physic or surgery.

At the Lateran Council of the Church, held at the beginning of the thirteenth century, physicians were forbidden, under pain of expulsion from the Church, to undertake medical treatment without calling in a priest; and as late as 250 years thereafter Pope Plus V. renewed the command of Pope Innocent by enforcing the penalties.

The curing by miracles, or by interposition of divine power, continued throughout Christian Europe during the entire period of the Middle Ages, and was the mode of treating sickness recognized by the Church. This power to heal was not confined to the Catholica ilone, but was also in later years invoked by Protestants and by rulers.

We are told that Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, the Stuarts, James I. and Charles II. all possessed the miraculous gift in a marked degree and that for the purpose of effecting decine and that the purpose of effecting decine and that the purpose of effecting decine and that the purpose of effecting degree and

decouchee who ever sat on the English throne, possessed this miraculous gift in a marked degree and that for the purpose of effecting cures he touched nearly a hundred thousand

With the commencement of the eighteenth century a number of important discoveries were made in medicines and surgery, which effected a great change in public sentiment, and these have been followed by numerous discoveries of specifics in drugs and compounds. These discoveries have resulted in the establishment of schools for experiments and colleges throughout the civilized world for the special education of those who have chosen the practice of medicine for their profession. These schools and colleges have gone a long way in establishing medicine as a science, and such it has come to be recognized in the law of our land.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the custom of calling upon practitioners of medicine in case of serious illness had become quite general in England, France and Germany, and, indeed, to a considerable extent throughout Europe and in this country. From that time the practice among the people of engaging physicians has continued to increase until it has come to be regarded as a duty devolving upon persons having the care of others to all upon medical assistance. With the commencement of the eighteenth

a duty devolving upon persons having the care of others to call upon medical assistance

a duty devolving upon persons having the care of others to call upon medical assistance in case of serious illness.

Formerly no license or certificate was required of a person who undertook the practice of medicine. A certificate or diploma of an incorporated medical college was looked upon by the public as furnishing the necessary qualification for a person to engage in the practice of such profession. The result was that many persons engaged in the practice of medicine who had acquired no scientific knowledge with reference to the character of diseases or of the ingredients of drugs that they administered, some of whom imposed upon the public by purchasing diplomas from fraudulent concerns and advertising them as real. This resulted in the adoution of several statutes upon the subject. The provision of the Penal Code under consideration was first adopted in 1881, following the statute of 1889, prohibiting the practice of medicines by other than a physician duly qualified in accordance with the provisions of the act. This, we think, is significant. The Legislature first limits the fight to practise medicine to those who have been fleensed and registered, or have received a diploma from some incorporated college conferring upon them the degree of doctor of medicine; and then the following year it enacts the provision of the Penal Code under consideration, in which it requires the procurement of medical attendance under the circumstances to which we have called attention.

We think, therefore, that the medical attention.

think, therefore, that the medical at We think, therefore, that the medical attendance required by the Code is the authorized medical attendance prescribed by the statute, and this view is strengthened from the fact that the third subdivision of this section of the Code requires nurses to report certain conditions of infants under two weeks of age "to a legally qualified practitioner of medicine of the city, town or place where such child is being cared for," thus particularly specifying the kind of practitioner recognized by the statute as a medical attendant.

practitioner recognized by the statute as a medical attendant.

The remaining question which we deem it necessary to consider is the claim that the provisions of the Code are violative of the Provision and worship!

The peace and safety of the State involves the protection of the lives and health of its children, as well as the obedience of its laws. Full and free enjoyment of religious profession and worship is guaranteed, but acts which are not worship are not. A person cannot, under the guise of religious belief, practise polygamy and still be protected from our statutes constituting the crime of bigany. He cannot, under the belief or profession of belief that he should be relieved from the care of children, be excused from punishment for slaying those who have been born to him. Children when born into the world are utterly helpless, having neither the power to care for, protect nor maintain themselves. They are exposed to all the lists which fiesh is heir, and require careful the help of an experienced physician.

But the law of nature, asswell as the common law, devolves upon the parents the duty of caring for their young in sickness and in health, and of doing whatever may be necessary.

medical attendance if neces omission to do this is a public the State, under its police

that he was that there are people who is that the divine power may be into heat the sick, and that faith is all is required. There are others who is that the Creator has supplied the

PIERSON'S GUILT AFFIRMED BY COURT OF APPEALS.

Beader Stetson and the Quimby Family, Christian Scientists, Also Indicted, May Now Be Tried—Decision a Joit in the Jaw, Says X-Science Counsel.

Albant, Oct. 13.—A decision which is virtually opposed to faith healing to the decision of regularly admitted physicians.

Beath, nature's storehouse, with everything that man may want for his support and maintenance, including the restoration and proservation of his health, and that he isleft to work out his own salvation, under fixed natural laws.

There are still others who believe that Christianity and science go hand in hand, both proceeding from the Creator; that science is but the agent of the Aimighty, through which He accomplishes results; and that both science and divine power may be invoked together to restore diseased and suffering humanity.

But, sitting as a court of law for the purpose of construing and determining the meaning of statutes, we have nothing to do with these variances in religious beliefs and have no power to determine which is correct.

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and have no power to determine which is correct.

We place no limitations upon the power of the mind over the body, the power of faith to dispel disease, or the power of the Supreme Beling to heal the sick. We merely declare the law as given us by the Legislature. We have considered the legal proposition raised by the record, and have found no error on the part of the trial court that called for a reversal.

The Pierson case was regarded as in a measure a test case. Some time after the Pierson case came up the case of the Quimby

rierson case came up the case of the Quimby family, several members of which were allowed to die without medical attendance, was reached in the same court.

With the Quimbys, who were Christian Scientists, John Lathrop, a reader connected with the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, was indicted. The counsel for the defendants, Austen G. Fox and Gardenhire & Jetmore, demurred to the indictment.

The decision on the demurrer was held The decision on the demurrer was held up until the Pierson case should have been decided. It was assumed by the lawyers last night that Judge Lent would feel that the Court of Appeals decision justifies him in overruling the demurrer and that Lathrop and the Quimbys will now go on trial. Mr. Gardenhire of Lathrop's counsel said vesterials.

Mr. Gardenhire of Lathrop's counsel said yesterday:

"It is impossible for me to talk much about the scope of this decision until we have seen the text of it. But it is certainly of the greatest and most vital interest to Christian Scientists and all those who feel it their right to dispense with medicines and drugs and the services of surgeons.

"We feel that the Quimby and Lathrop cases are rather different from the Pierson case, but it is quite apparent that in that

cases are rather different from the Pierson case, but it is quite apparent that in that belief we differ from the learned Judge of the Westchester County Court, and doubtless from many other students of the question. It is all very interesting and important, very. It is also," the lawyer added, allowing his face to relax into a rather rueful smile, "a good deal of a joit in the jaw."

With this apparent acknowledgment that he is subject to at least one of the "errors" which are so abhorrent to his clients, Mr. Gardenhire put off further discussion of the case until he could see the text of the decision.

CAMPAIGN POETS PIPE UP. Bursts of Song Come From the Ninth and Still-Vexed Brooklyn.

The campaign poets have started up their machinery and are turning out verse by the yard. Up in Harlem the candidates for Aldermen and for the Assembly have flooded the streets with circulars in which their good qualities are set forth by their poetic friends.
In the Ninth Assembly district the Devery

poets, in particular, are busy. Here is one of their samples which tells of the many rows which have occurred in: THE GAME AT TAMMANY HALL,

By Big Bill.

I took the dice from Sheehan on a rainy night last fall,
And best both him and Goodwin at their game;
It rattled all the blinkers when I got into the
Hall,
But Murphy said he'd beat me, just the same,
To win a district for my friends I went again to throw.

And honestly I started with a will;

The darn old dice were loaded in the little game

you know, But just the same they couldn't fool Big Bill.

There was throwing there by Grady, Tim Sullivan and Brady; I knew it was a brace game, don't you see? When Murphy said "I'll beat you," "If you do" and I, "I'll eat you," But I hardly think you're in it, Sport, with me."

McClellan threw three sixes every time he turned the box,
So Murphy said, "Now Mac, that's out of sight."
Then Nixon said, "By Heavens, Mac, you cannot win the prize,
For Murphy flaed the dice this very night."
Twas then they started throwing everything within their reach.
When Nixon shouted "Fraud" he got it hard.
Though he wasn't all to blame, sure he got it just the same.

And they threw him over into Murphy's yard. There was throwing there by Haffen, while Plunkitt stood by, laughin', Ahearn he threw John Oakley on the floor; Lindinger said, "I'll did you"; "If you do," said Greil, I'm mid you," Then Murphy threw them all out through the door.

The Hall was in disorder from the bottom to the The neighbors said the place was falling down;
They all were throwing something, and of course
it didn't stop;
The candidates lay broken on the groun.
McLaughilu threw McCarren to the bottom of the

Jimmy Martin, he was mad, to tell the truth, For they selved him by the collar and they soaked And then they threw Sport Murphy from the

There was throwing by O'Hagen, Mulqueen and Bush and Fagan.
They threw poor Percy Nagle in a well;
Then they tried to throw Big Billy.
But Big Bill he knocked them silly.
And the people threw the rest of 'em ter Hell.

At the headquarters of Mr. Murphy, the At the headquarters of Mr. Murphy, the Tammany leader, over at Twentieth street and Second avenue, a crowd of Murphy's friends who assemble there nightly are singing the following to the refrain "Fare Thee Well, Molly Darling":

Thee Well, Molly Darling":

Fare thee well, fare thee well, Boss McLaughlin,
Let your eyes ne'er again look in mine;

For the sun on old Tammany's shining
And you're far from your comrades in line;

There's a tear in your eye, Boss McLaughlin,
And your face looks all trouble and care,
But your heart mustr' fear,
You'll be here, Bossy, dear,
At the call of the roll you'll be here.

Over in Brooklyn, where the McLaughlin,

Over in Brooklyn, where the McLaughlin of the political glee clubs has a song which they sing to the tune of "He Rambled," the words being as follows

HE RAMBLED. Old Knickerbocker had three sons, Fornes, Grout and Low.
But Grout, he was the laky sheep, his father let him go.
They tried their best to break him of his fickle, wicked way.
At las the voters turned him down upon election

Oh! Didn't he ramble! Ramble!
He rambled all around,
In and out the town,
Oh! Didn't he ramble! Ramble!
He rambled 'til the voters cut him down.

Among the politicians, oh, a funny man was he. But every voter knew by heart his rambling per And when he started out to speak in different parts of town

They didn't need their megaphones to call the
Rambler down.

Oh! Didn't he ramble! &c.

He rambled into office first and then he rambled Because he fooled the people once, they wouldn't stand for Grout. He tried to stoop to Cutting then and when he went Old Fusion kicked him in the pants and made him loop the loop.

Oh! Didn't he ramble! &c.

He rambled into Tam-many and there he acted Then Charley Murphy showed to him a trick he'd They buried him with Fornes for he lost his public He rambled with the angels when McLaughlin drew a knife. Oh! Didn't he ramble! &c.

Justice McKenna's Daughter Engaged. WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- Justice McKenna WASHINGTON, Uct. 15.—Justice McKenna and Mrs. McKenna announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Isabel McKenna, to Pitts Tuffield, formerly of Detroit, but now a resident of New York, Mr. Duffield is a son of Gen. Henry M. Duffield, U. S. V., and a nephew of the late Mrs. Brown, wife of Justice Brown of the States and the States of the States o Court. The wedding is to take place

White Star to Take Dominion Line

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LIVERPOOL. Oct. 13 -It was stated officially to-day that the entire business of the Dominion Line would be transferred to the White Star Steamship Company, The transfer will probably be made next

SHELDON IN PLACE OF GIBBS.

NEW REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FOR NEW YORK.

enator Platt Recommended the Appoint ment and Goy. Odell Opposed It-The Governor Was in New York Last Night, Rather Chagrined About It.

George R. Sheldon is the new Republican National Committeeman for New York State, succeeding the late Frederick S. Gibb. Senator Marcus A. Hanna, Chairman of the national committee, has made the appointment by virtue of a resolution passed at Philadelphia in 1900 empowering the chairman of the committee to fill va-

cancies caused by death or resignation. Senator Platt recommended to Senator Hanna that Mr. Sheldon be appointed to this honorable and important place. Senator Platt wrote his letter to Senator Hanna a week ago, and on Monday morning Mr. Sheldon received from Senator Hanna the announcement of his appointment. Mr. Sheldon sent word yesterday to Senator Hanna that he would accept the place. and he thanked Senator Hanna for the distinction.

There are only a few more important places in national political affairs than a place on the national committee. The committees, Republican and Democratic, map out the campaigns for President, and they hold over for four years, meantime exercising influences on all concerned for the welfare of the parties they represent. The late Mr. Gibbs was a member of the executive committee, which is a sort of grand sanhedrim to the general committee, and it was said last night that Mr. Sheldon is to succeed Mr. Gibbs also as a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Sheldon is 46 years old and was a Brooklyn boy, graduated from Harvard, '79. President Roosevelt was of the class 'so, and Roosevelt and Sheldon have always been personal, social and political friends. Mr. Sheldon is a member of the banking firm of William C. Sheldon & Co., 4 Wall street. About 1880 he removed from his Brooklyn home to 24 East Thirty-eighth street. Manhattan

For a number of years Mr. Sheldon has been treasurer of the New York Republican County Committee. His new place on the National Committee will not necessitate his retiring as treasurer of the county committee.

Mr. Sheldon went to St. Paul's School, Concord, and he is a trustee of that institution. He is also vice-president of the Union League Club of New York, and for a number of years has been chairman of

a number of years has been chairman of the campaign committee of the club.

He is sparely built, with more white hairs than are usually seen in the head of a man 46 years old, but his mustache is as black as coal; he's active at all hours of the day and night, in finance and politics.

Ex-Lieut-Gov. Woodruff and William Berri of Brooklyn aided Gov. Odell very materially last September at Saratoga in defeating Mr. Sheldon for the place of Lieutenant-Governor, on the ticket, and for some little time there has been more or less feeling; but Mr. Sheldon and Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Berri have had a very pleasant meeting and many things have been made plain, and any feeling of soreness that may have existed in that quarter has been entirely obliterated.

have existed in that quarter has been entirely obliterated.
Gov. Odell came down from Albany yesterday afternoon and had a talk with Reuben L. Fox, secretary of the Republican State Committee. From all that could be gathered last night Gov. Odell, who had opposed Mr. Sheldon's appointment as Republican National Committeeman for the State, has not altered his stand. As a matter of fact he was rather chagrined when he ascertained that Senator Hanna had appointed Mr. Sheldon.

BARTHOLDI SOLEMNITIES.

Un the soft stairs of the Bartholdi in the dusk of yesterday went Oliver H. P. Belmont, once by Croker's whim a Congressman. In the kink of his arm he had his old friend and neighbor, Col. Samuel R. Honey of Newport, whom he introduced to Col. McClellan.

Before Col. McClellan had quite let go of Col. Honev's hand the ready press agent

had produced this result:
"Col. Honey told Col. McClellan that his candidacy had awakened great interest in Rhode Island, and the people there regard it as more than a local fight. They regard it as a fight on the eve of a Presidential "Chronologically correct," said the bald

black bear, as he was hustled down the back stairs to make way for a tiger rug.

Tammany opened a polyglot bureau last night at the Bartholdi with Ferdinand Levy in control. "See if you can get a typewriter that writes Yiddish," said Mr. Levy to William Clark, who is the director general.

Mr. Clark assigned the task to Col. Padden, who passed it along to one of his

A report on the subject came in very late. "I've found one," said the searcher, "but she smokes cigarettes.

For the afternoon Col. McClellan had a suit of blue serge which stirred the en-thusiasm of those members of his personal staff who appreciate good dress. One of them locked himself in a room and came out in an hour with this composition for the

"Could the grave see, then out of the coffin of the dead Beau Brummell might comm of the death of the crawl to-night the fat green worm of envy.

"It's only the idea," he said modestly,
"you can polish it up if you want to. Is any one here representing the Haber-

LONDONDERRY NAMED. Succeeds Duke of Devonshire as Lord

President of the Council. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Oct. 13 .- The Marquis of Lon-

donderry has been appointed Lord President of the Council in succession to the Duke of Devonshire, who resigned a short time ago because of his objections to the new tariff proposals.

The Marquis of Londonderry was Post-master-General in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet and when he was succeeded in that office by Austen Chamberlain he became Presi-dent of the Board of Education.

WILLIAMS-LITTLE NUPTIALS. Gold Chains and Silver Mounted Canes for

the Bridal Party. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J, Little of 23 West Forty-fifth street, gave a dinner last night for their daughter Edith and her flancé the Rev. John Williams, who are to be the Rev. John Williams, who are to be married to-day. Members of the bridal party were guests. Mr. Williams has pre-sented silver mounted canes, inscribed with initials and date to his test man and ushers, and Miss Little has given gold chains with pearl crosses to her maid of honor and bridesmaids.

Hodgson-Hard

Miss Katherine Hurd, daughter of Judge and Mrs. William B. Hurd, and Mr. Joseph E. Hodgson were married yesterday afternoon Modgson were married yesterday atternoon at the Hurd home, 1187 Dean street, Brooklyn. It was a pink and white chrysanthemum wed-ding. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white silk mull over white silk and duchess lace, an heridoon. The maid of honor was Mrs. Hurd's sister, who was gowned in white.

Vote for Municipal Ownership of Water-

works. NEWBURGH, Oct. 13.-The villages of Pishkill Landing and Matteawan voted to-day in favor of municipal ownership of waterworks and will buy the plant for \$130,000. A stock company has operated it for twenty years.

E devote special attention to the execution of orders for Whole Carpets, which are made in one

piece without seams and to fit any space, weaving them from designs prepared by our own artists. *

Whole Carpets are made by hand in French Aubusson and Savonnerie, English hand-tufted and Scotch Chenille Axminster, also in Berlin, India and Turkish weaves. They are

W. & J. SLOANE BROADWAY & 19TH STREET

particularly appropriate for richly

furnished rooms. \vee \vee \vee

NO TIP ON ALASKAN DECISION. Lord Alverstone Denies Statements Made in Canada.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 13.-The Alaskan Boundary Commissioners resumed their consideration of the case to-day, but adjourned at 4:10 o'clock in the afternoon without having

reached a decision. Considerable irritation has been caused by the republication in England of the report that the decision of the tribunal will be adverse to Canada. This report is based upon alleged statements of Mr. Aylesworth, one of the Canadian commissioners, and upon the rumor that Lord Alverstone, the presiding officer of the tribunal, informed the diplomatic and colonial officers interested that America had the stronger case and that he would

decide accordingly. Lord Alverstone authorizes an absolute contradiction of this report. He says he has not made such a statement to any one and that he has sent a cable despatch to that effect to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister.

Mr. Aylesworth, in an interview with the correspondent of THE SUN to-day, said that the statement attributed to him was not devoid of truth, but that it had been distorted and that he had never intended it to be used for publication. Upon being questioned as to the likelihood of the tribunal being affected by diplomatic considerations, he admitted that he had said that personally he would not consent to give away a single inch of territory which he believed to be British.

Sir Louis Jette, the other Canadian comnissioner, who was standing nearby and who overheard the remark, said: "Yes, I know you will stick to that."

Sir Marcus Samuel, Lord Mayor of London, gave a dinner to-night at the Mansion House, his official residence, in honor of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, the members of the Alaskan Boundary He was a non-resident member of the Commission. Ambassador Choate and Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, were among the guests Lord Alverstone, responding to the Lord Mayor's toast to the Commissioners, said he desired to record the remarkable unanimity of the tribunal on all questions, but he wished people who did not appreciate the difficulties of the task to refrain from imputing the likelihood that the members of he tribunal were governed by anything but the desire to do right on the evidence. Secretary Root followed Lord Alverstone. He said it was noteworthy that this was the first time that an international tribunal had

met in a country which was one of the parties to the controversy being settled. With regard to the testimony he had absolute confidence in the good faith and fair play of the English people. He could assure them that no efforts were lacking on the part of any member of the tribunal to insure a just result. Senator Lodge, another American mem

ber, said that the tribunal could congratulate itself upon the rapidity with which it had dealt with the case-perfect temper, kindness and courtesy had been observed. Sir Louis Jette, one of the Canadian commissioners, and Ambassador Choate

TO BOOM PORTO RICAN COFFEE. Executive Council Asks President to Consider It in Commercial Treaties.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SAN JUAN, Oct. 13 .- A. C. Maeselbarth of Syracuse, N. Y., has been appointed Director of Charities vice B. R. Osterhoudt, resigned. The Executive Council has adopted resolutions praying that Porto Rican coffee be considered by the United States Government in the commercial treaties with France and Spain. Secretary Hartzell and Commissioner of Education Lindsay will present the resolutions to President Roosevelt.

French Aid for Our Abyssinian Mission. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 13 .- The United States Gov ernment has requested the French Foreign Office to permit transports sailing from Havre and Marseilles to carry the goods that Mr. Skinner, the American Consul-General at the latter place, wishes to take o King Menelik of Abyssinia. The Foreign Office is disposed to offer every facility to insure the success of the American expedition.

Peace in Santo Domingo

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Oct. 18 .- The German cruiser Vineta arrived here at 5 clock yesterday afternoon from Ber-She left at 5 o'clock this evening for St. Thomas, from which place she will return to this port.

Italian warships are expected to arrive here soon. Peace prevails throughout the island.

Mr. Chamberiain fil With Gout Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 13.-Joseph Chamberlair a confined to his bed with an attack of

Mr. Chamberlain's illness is not serious He hopes to be able to fulfil his engage

ROSEBERY FOR FREE TRADE. bles and Balfour's Speech a Wet Squib. Special Cable Despatch to THR SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 13 .- An immense audience at Sheffield welcomed Lord Rosebery to-night with great enthusiasm. He addressed the local Liberal League. Lord Rosebery declared that he was a convinced Imperialist, but was equally a convinced free trader.

Prime Minister Balfour's recent speech he said, was a wet squib, and Mr. Chamberlain's scheme was a maze of glittering soap bubbles. Free trade had not failed. The country had enjoyed and was enjoying prosperity from free trade. Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would reverse this, and almost inevitably dislocate the empire The motherland and the Colonies are now in perfect harmony, and he pleaded that this harmony should not be disturbed. Foreign tariffs, Lord Roseberry declared, must be fought with science, education and a more adaptive spirit, and by keeping the universe as a market for the purchase of

Rosebery used a characteristic enigmatical expression, which was interpreted by the audience as indicating his readiness to lead the Liberal party. He said:

as my strength goes, my idea of the future of the empire as the strong mother of strong children, each working out its own political and fiscal salvation with perfect freedom." At this statement the audience rose, waved handkerchiefs and cheered itself

H, H. Andrew Dies at the Waldorf. H. Herbert Andrew of Sheffield, England,

A resolution condemning any fiscal change

Hotel, Brooklyn.

The Rev. M. M. Jastrow, rabbi emeritus of the Synagogue Redof Sholom, at Broad and Mount Vernon streets, Philadelphia, died yesterday after an illness of several days. He was known throughout Europe and America for his contributions to Jewish literature and for his scholarly attainments. He was born in 1829, in the town of Rogasen, in Prussian Poland, where he received the first rudiments of his education. In 1852 he entered the University of Berlin. He was graduated at the University of Halle in 1855, receiving there the degree of doctor of philosophy. Dr. Jastrow was married in 1858. Two of his sons are Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, and Prof. Joseph Jastrow of the University of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin.

Judge James M. Thompson, Circuit Judge of the Fourth Circuit of Louisiana, is dead at Covington, La., aged 61. He served as a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1870 and the Senate in 1872, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1879. He was elected District Judge in 1879, and again in 1880, in 1884 and 1888. In 1892 he was elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, which office he was filling at the time of his death.

and the youngest fourteen months.

Mrs. Jemima Davis, one of the oldest residents of New Jersey, died on Monday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Abbie J. Hennion in Caldwell, in her 95th year. She was born in the valley of the Sawmill River at Elmsford, N. Y., on April 9, 1809. Mrs. Davis in her youth was a neighbor of Isaac Van Wart, one of the three captors of Major André.

Calls Chamberlain's Proposals Soap Bub-

food and raw material.

Toward the close of his speech Lord

"I will not allow to be dispelled, so far

was carried by acclamation

Calumet Club of this city

Obituary Notes. William Henry Mailler, 81 years old, died his country home near New Brunswick N. J., on Monday night, after a protracted illness. Mr. Mailler was born at Cornwall. N. Y., on Feb. 4, 1823. He removed early in life to New York city, and for a half century maintained active business relations with Australia and New Zealand, being among the earliest to engage in trade with those countries. He was one of the oldest members of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the New York Produce Ex change. In 1842 Mr. Mailler established the firm of Mailler & Quereau, which still exists, with an office at 35 South William street. New York. Mrs. Mailler survives her hus and. Their children are, William D. Mailler of College avenue, New Brunswick; Quereau Mailler of Brooklyn, Catherine Mailler, wife of Louis A. Powelson: Ida Mailler, wife of Welding Ring of Brooklyn. Mr. Mailler's winter home was at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

death.

Mrs. Mary Gertrude Harkins, wife of Police Captain Patrick Harkins of the Liberty avenue station, died in her home at 147 Tillary street, Brooklyn, yesterday, after a short illness. She was born in the house where she died, and is the first to die of four generations which lived in the house. She married Capt. Harkins June 24, 1894. Five children survive her, the oldest being nine years old and the youngest fourteen months.

Mrs. Jemima Davis, one of the oldest regions.

Major André.

Ralph H. Harman, president of the Cleve-land Forge and Iron Company, died yester-day at his residence, 145 West Fifty-eighth street; in his eighty-third year. He was born in Pulaski, N. Y., in 1820. He was a widower, and leaves two children, Mrs. Edouard Charpentier of this city and R. A. Harman of Ohio.

Harman of Ohio.

The Rev. Michael McAvov, the pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Hoboken, died last night. He was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1869. He was one of the oldest members of the Black Franciscan order in the United States. Ex-Congressman Morgan B. Williams died yesterday in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., after a long illness. He made a fortune in coal, although he started as a poor miner. A few years ago he entered politics and was successful. He was an officer in several corporations. was an officer in several corporations.

William Henry Harrison Dunn, principal of School 18 at Williamsbridge for thirty years died yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Dunn was 65 years old. He leaves a widow and two children.

John Wilson, who was vice-president of the Greenwich Savings Bank at 246 Sixth avenue, died yesterday at his home, 5 East Eighty-first street. He was in his nisety-first year.

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Suits and Coats for Men.

The sculptor chips and cuts. The tailor clips and cuts. Both seek a common end through the process of elimination. It is the work of hand and brain. The two are wedded for a specific purpose. In tailoring, by the imaginative power of the brain and cleverness of the hand, true and relative proportions are produced.

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Single or Double-Breasted Sack Suits, semi form fitting, or new loose back models, of fabrics, the designs of which \$20.00 and \$25.00 English Walking Coat or Chesterfield Cutaway Suits, dis-

tinctive models of various new fabrics, Top Coats, 32, 34 or 40 inch box models, for the most part silk lined throughout.

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A TRAIN for PHILADELPHIA Every Sixty

Minutes

All New Equipment. Trains Direct to Reading Terminal. GOMPERS'S MISSION FAILS.

Building Trade Unions Still at Odds and Likely to Remain So. The mission of President Compers an Vice-President Duncan of the American Federation of Labor, who came here to eunite the divided unions in the building trades, has proved a failure. The unions which have signed the arbitration agreement of the employers' association and have formed the Board of Representatives, refused flatly to have anything to do with any plan of the kind unless Parks is eliminated, and Parks will not be eliminated.

Secret conferences with members of both brands of unions have been held cor stantly since Gompers came here. Parks stantly since Gompers came here. Parks did not figure in them, but his union was represented by Assemblyman Butler. Parks stands in the way of a reconciliation. President Charles L. Eidlitz of the Building Trades Employers' Association said that no proposition had been made for reuniting the labor unions based on the elimination of Parks. "Even if there had," he said, "it would make no difference. We see that these comcannot recognize any unions but those com-ing under the arbitration agreement." After President Compers and Vice-Presi

After President Gompers and Vice-President Duncan of the American Federation of Labor failed to get the factions of the unions to come together, they issued an address to the building trades unions of New York and vicinity in which they say:

We recommend that the building trade unions which have either been locked out or have been on strike because of their refusal to sign the "plan of arbitration" agree thereto; that the building trade unions which have signed the agreement insist upon the disbandment of such organizations which have been instituted as rivals to the bona disbandment of such organizations which have been instituted as rivals to the bona fide and duly constituted unions of the trade; that the unions affected exercise leniency and afford easy terms upon which those may return who were members of rival organizations, and that those who have not been members of the bona fide unions so affected may be afforded an opportunity of membership upon the same terms as other non-union applicants; that the building trades unions parties of the "plan of arbitration" meet by bona fide representatives at regular eet by bona tide representatives at regular mes for the consideration of such matters which affect them generally and which tend to promote the general interests of the men in the building trades and all labor.

William L. Elkins Seriously III. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.-The condition of William L. Elkins, who has been lying ill at his residence, Elkins Park, took a turn is serious. One physician was with him all of to-day, and there were three at times.



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they outlast any other soft hat we know. Stetson's soft hats have style -the proper proportions of curve and width of brim to height of crown, details essential to a well balanced hat.

Fall shapes; \$5 to \$12. ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. 268 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St. 842 Broadway, cor. 18th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.

oadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St. Tillman's Case to Ge to the Jury To-day. LEXINGTON, S. C., Oct. 13.-The case of James H. Tillman, charged with the murder of N. G. Gonzales, will go to the jury to-morrow. Mr. Croft will conclude the final argument for the prisoner in the morning. and Mr. Bellinger will then close for the State in a two hour speech. The jury will be charged immedately after the midday

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